

The China Mail.

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號十三月四年一十八百八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

日三初月四年已辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

To Let.

TO LET.

"NULLAH SIDE" POKFOOLUM ROAD,
lately occupied by Mr J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Also, No. 2, Old BAILEY STREET.
Also, No. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to:

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

TO LET.

THE SECOND FLOOR of HOUSE, No.
4, PRAYA EAST (known as the "Blue
Houses"), with Possession on the 1st of
May.

Also,

GROUND FLOORS of HOUSES, Nos.
2, 3 and 4, PRAYA EAST. Nos 2 and 3,
with immediate Possession; and No. 4,
with Possession on the 1st of May.

Apply to:

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

TO LET.

N MARINE Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODDOWNS.

Apply to:

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

GODDOWNS TO LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.
For Particulars, apply to:
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31,
WELLINGTON STREET.
ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for
Offices or Chambers.

THE PREMISES, No. 5, D'ACUARIA
STREET, at present in occupation of Messrs
DE SOUZA & CO.; Possession 1st April.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 38,
CAKE ROAD; Possession from 1st April.

Apply to:

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 20, 1881.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$100.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"
By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH
at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the
China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

NOW READY.

A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet
Form, of the proceedings in the
RECENT LIBEL CASE of

REGINA V. PITMAN,
containing the whole of the Proceedings at
the Police Court, full report of the trial in
Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report of the
Case of

PITMAN V. KESWICK
AND OTHERS.
Price per Copy, 50 CENTS.
Orders are now being booked.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS.
At 3 months—6% per Annum.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 12 " 5% " "
" 18 " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which
may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports
of China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Current
on the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
A. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, March 12, 1881.

INTIMATIONS.

GEORGE COLES, For Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, April 26, 1881.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS has returned, and is now
ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at
his Rooms, the First-floor of the premises
recently occupied by the National Bank of
India.

Hongkong, December 7, 1880.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880.

27mo81

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

H A V E R E C E I V E D P E R " G L E N C O E," &c.:—
ELLWOOD'S FELT HELMETS.
ELLWOOD'S FELT HATS on CORK
STRAW BOATING HATS.
CALCUTTA PITH HATS and HELMETS.

UMBRELLAS, "AUTOMATEN PATENT." SUN UMBRELLAS.

GAUZE and LISLE HOSIERY, for Summer Wear.
A Good Selection of SUMMER SCARVES and TIES.

TURKISH TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS.

PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, RUG STRAPS, and DOG COLLARS.

BATH and TURKEY SPONGES.
MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES.

HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS.

TRACING CLOTH and PAPER.

DRAWING PAPER.

FANCY STATIONERY.

SILVER, TABLE, BRACKET and
HANGING LAMPS.

TEA-TASTING CUPS and POTS.

TIME GLASSES.

TIME BELLS, &c., &c., &c.

PARNELL'S FOOD.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

PYRETIC SALINE.

NEUROTONE.

RHAPSODIA.

ZOEDONE.

REFRESHING, NERVE and BRAIN

TONICS.

BURGUNDIES.

BEAUNE.

CHAMBERTIN.

NUITS.

Haut TALENCE.

MARGAUX, &c., &c., &c.

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Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

KELLY & WALSH

H A V E J U S T R E C E I V E D
H. B. C. T E L E G R A P H C O D E S.

A great Quantity of NOVELTIES, suitable
for Presents, from VIENNA, PARIS and
LONDON.

Miss Bird's "Japan," 2 Vols.
Shock's "Steam Boilers."

"The Royal Ronins," Japanese Illustra-

"Year Book Facta for 1881."

"Hongkong to Himalaya," by Clark.
Laxton's "Price Book for 1881."

"Memoir of Maximilian de Rosny."

Geikie's "Life of Oliver."

Rosenbaum's "Musical and Nerves."

Knott's "Law of Shipping," new edition.

Knox's "Sea and Java."

Marshall's "Through America."

Browne's "Reader's Handbook."

Matthewson's "Aid Book to Engineering

Enterprise."

LETTER WRITERS.

"Japanese Papers," Dr Oiley's.

Royal Ulster Linen NOTE PAPER and
ENVELOPES.

Hongkong, April 18, 1881.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M E S S R S S A Y L E & C O. respectfully beg to inform their Customers and the Public
that they have REMOVED from their Old Premises "THE VICTORIA
EXCHANGE" into the Building situated nearly opposite, between Messrs LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.'s and Messrs LINSTEAD & DAVIS, and generally known as "THE
Chow's Stock." BUSINESS will be CONDUCTED in these Commodious PREMISES
during the Re-building of the "EXCHANGE," and every attention will be given to
endeavour to secure continued Patronage.

Hongkong, April 30, 1881.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

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Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

Shipping.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR AMÖY.

The Steamship

"Diamond,"

Captain CYRILL,

will be despatched for the above

Port on MONDAY, the 2nd May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

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Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

my2

Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL

BLANKETS.

SARATOGA TRUNKS.

TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.

AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.

THE AMERICAN BROILER.

TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.

TOBACCO SHAVES.

AMERICAN and CHUBB'S LOOKS.

HOUSE GONGS.

SMOOTHING IRONS.

LEMON SQUEEZERS.

MOUSE TRAPS.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.

PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.

American AXES and HATCHETS.

LIFE BUOYS.

ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.

DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.

COPPER WIRE GAUZE.

WAFFLE IRONS.

GRIDIRONS.

FIRE GRATES.

American SOFT FELT HATS.

STATIONERY
FOR LADIES AND OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
IN
Hongkong.NEW BOOKS
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.
A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.TAUCHNITZ'S
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
WORKS, &c.WORKS OF REFERENCE.
ALMANACKS.DIARIES.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES,
PRESENTATION BOOKS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
WORLEY AND SONS' London-made SPORT-
ING GUNS.BUSSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.
THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.TABLE GLASSWARE.
EARTHENWARE.THE FINEST STOCK OF
CAVITE,
FORTIN, and
MEYSIGCIGARS, and
CHEROOTS
All Specially Selected.ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
GROCERIES.FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.SMYRNA FIGS.
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.

FAHN'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.

STILLION CHEESE.
FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.

HUMPS.

ROUNDS.

BRISKETS, and

TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.

APPLE BUTTER.

CLAM CHOWDER.

FISH CHOWDER.

Soosed PIG'S FEET.

Soosed SHEEP'S TONGUES.

Picked LAMB'S TONGUES.

Gruyere CHEESE.

New York CREAM CHEESE.

CAVIARE.

Curried OYSTERS.

California CRACKEE Co.'s BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBINSON'S Potted MEATS.

Lunch TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

RAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

To-day's Advertisements.

PROFESSOR W. J. PAYNE, of LONDON, acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be The CHAMPION SPIRITUALIST AND SEER—OF THE WORLD, Will give Positively LAST ORIGINAL and INCOMPARABLE ENTERTAINMENT, at the GARRISON THEATRE, ON

MONDAY EVENING,
the 2nd May.PRICES OF ADMISSION :
A few Reserved Seats, \$1.00.
Second Seats, \$0.50.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second Seats.
Hongkong, April 30, 1881. my2

FOR NEWCHWANG (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "Tunis," Captain J. W. Irving, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 2nd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. Hongkong, April 30, 1881. my2

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "Emerald," Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO. Hongkong, April 30, 1881. my2

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUL

The Steamship "Eufion," Captain Anson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 3rd May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO. Hongkong, April 30, 1881. my3

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HON. THE ACT. CHIEF JUSTICE.
Plaintiff—YIP TAT CHI.
Defendants—CHUN NIN & ANOTHER.

THE Plaintiff is the Creditors' Assignee in the Bankruptcy of LUNGS IN and LEUNG CHING, who lately carried on Business in Hongkong under the Name of the TEE LEE. The Defendants are Partners in a Fish Shop called the SAM LUNG LAN, and this Suit was instituted by leave of the Court to recover the value of a Share of the Bankrupt Estate given in the SAM LUNG LAN, the benefit of the Creditors of TEE LEE. An answer to the Plaintiff's Petition was filed by the Defendants, in which they denied that the Bankrupt LEUNG CHING had any Share in the SAM LUNG LAN. The Suit has been pending for some time and was a few days ago set down for hearing. Yesterday Mr. Mosher applied to the Court on behalf of the Plaintiff for leave to accept a sum of \$800, which had been offered by the Defendants in full discharge of the Plaintiff's Claim. An order was made giving leave to Plaintiff to accept this sum and withdraw proceedings.

Hongkong, April 30, 1881. my1

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

WM. H. BESSE, American barque, Capt. B. C. Baker—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MINNIE CARVILL, British barque, Captain P. T. Clark—Edward Schellens & Co.

BOVINGTON, British barque, Capt. Nason—Vogel & Co.

NORDEN, Danish steamer, Captain Rasmussen—Siemsen & Co.

C. T. HOOD, British steamer, Captain W. N. Brady—Hing Kee.

WELLE, German steamer, Captain Massmann—Meyer & Co.

TAUNTON, British ship, Capt. J. Harvey—Taunton & Co.

H. A. LITCHFIELD, Amer. barque, Capt. J. Lanpher—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April 29, Yutong, British steamer, 286, Goggin, Swatow April 28, General—Kwox Achong & Sons.

April 30, Lorne, British steamer, 1034, McKechnie, Singapore via Saigon April 25, General—BUN HIN CHAN.

April 30, H. A. Litchfield, American barque, 638, J. Lanpher, Newcastle (Australia) March 12, Coal—Anholm, Karberg & Co.

April 30, Oxfordshire, British steamer, 908, C. P. Jones, Saigon April 26, Rice—Russell & Co.

April 30, Freya, German corvette, Paul Kupfer, from Parcels.

April 30, Chinkiang, British steamer, from Canton.

April 30, Malina, German barque, 480, H. Kluge, Singapore March 29, Timber—CHINESE.

DEPARTURES.

April 30, White Reed, for Manila.

30, William Mackinnon, for Amoy.

30, Commodore Dupont, for Bangkok.

30, Gouvernor, for Hankow.

30, Nagoya Maru, for Kobe, etc.

30, Chop-chung, Chinese gunboat, for.

30, Ash, for Canton.

30, Nissho, for Shanghai.

30, Sunda, for Nagasaki and Yokohama.

30, Perseus, for Hankow.

30, Reparationsschiff, for Bangkok.

30, Nemot, for Coast Ports.

30, Bellerophon, for Singapore, etc.

30, Jorge Juas, for Manila.

MEMOS FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon—Diamond leaves for Amoy.

Noon—Tea leaves for Newchwang.

2 p.m.—Emerald leaves for Manila.

3 p.m.—Occidental S.-S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

3 p.m.—Vorwärts leaves for Singapore, Penang, &c.

4 p.m.—China leaves for Bombay.

4 p.m.—China leaves for Colombo.

4 p.m.—China leaves for Hongkong.

4 p.m.—China leaves for Macao.

4 p.m.—China leaves for Canton.

4 p.m.—China leaves for Foochow.

4 p.m.—China leaves for Amoy.

4 p.m.—China leaves for Bangkok.

4 p.m.—China leaves for Singapore.

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Figaro came out, on the morning of the opening day, with three columns of graphic descriptions of all the leading works in the Salons. It is stated that M. Wolff's cleverfeat was rewarded by the proprietors of our vivacious contemporary with a "gratification" of five thousand francs.

The Chinese Minister-Pleopontotary, the Marquis Taeng, is losing something—generally his bed—on his travels. According to Celestial notions, it would be the worst form of profanation of the Celestial person if his Excellency condescended to sleep on the bed used by the "outer barbarians." He accordingly carries his sleeping apparatus with him. He left Peking on the other day on his arrival from Foochow, and at Chanyang less a few days later, on his return to Peking. But then the Marquis Taeng is by no means as sleepy an individual as his looks indicate.—*World*.

In order to comply with the regulations for taking the forthcoming census, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has ordered that a return of every individual born on the strength of, or belonging to, the British army on April 4 next, is to be prepared and forwarded to the Adjutant-General as soon as possible after the above date. The return is to distinguish English, Scotch, and Irish, giving the ages and other details of men, women, and children, and is to be furnished by every regiment and depot in Great Britain, its colonies in India, and at sea. The return, which is required to show the strength of the army at home and abroad on the census day, is not to supersede the ordinary census operation in which all the civil and military population, living on the night of April 3, will be enumerated by the registrars of each district in the United Kingdom.—*Home Paper*.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE R. W. D.G.M.

THEOPHILUS GEE LINSTEAD. The Brethren of the Masonic Body marked their high regard for the memory of their late District Grand Master (R. W. Brother T. G. Linstead) by a public masonic funeral that afternoon. So soon as the news of the sad event became known to the D. D. G. M. (R. W. Brother C. P. Chater) notices were sent round to all concerned, and preparations at once proceeded with. The Worshipful Masters of the various Lodges also issued summonses for their Brethren to be present at that hour. But little time is left for such arrangements, however, in this part of the world, and there was no attempt to do more than merely request the attendance of brethren on the occasion. About 4 o'clock, the Officers of the Grand Lodge and Masters of Lodges met at the house of the Deputy District Grand Master (Mr Chater), and proceeding to the residence of deceased in Castle Road, received the coffin containing the body of their late Grand Master, and conveyed it to the Masonic Hall. A gathering of the Zealand Lodge, the Mother Lodge in the District, had been called for half-past four o'clock; and there were nearly two hundred Brethren present. The coffin, which was covered with beautiful and appropriate wreaths of flowers, having been placed in the centre of the Hall, the impressive service proper for such occasions was gone through,—the Brethren, at the call of D. D. G. M. Chater, showing those marks of respect for their departed Brother which befit the rank which he had attained in the Craft. The short, simple but solemn service having been concluded, the Lodge was adjourned, and the procession was then formed by the Director of Ceremonies (Bro. Mosely) in the following order:—

The Tyler.
Steward, Zetland Lodge.—Steward, Victoria Lodge.

Steward, Perseverance Lodge.—Steward, United Service Lodge.

Master Masons, in fours.

Past Masters, in twos.

The Secretary, Zetland Lodge.—The Treasurer, Zetland Lodge.

The District Grand Secretary.

The Senior Warden, Zetland.—The Junior Warden, Zetland.

The Past Master, Zetland.

The Holy Writings, carried by Bro. Armstrong.

The Clergyman.

The Master.

The Body, with Regalia and two Swords Crossed.

The Chief Mourner.

Miss H. W. Davis, Ed. Sharp,

and E. L. Woodin.

D. D. Grand Master.—P. D. D. Grand Master.

The Stewards.

The procession proceeded down Zetland Street, into Queen's Road, and taking an easterly direction, reached the Protestant Cemetery at about six o'clock.

On their arrival at the ground the coffin was lowered into the grave by the pall-bearers, who were Mr Arthur and Mr Malory of the Zetland Lodge; Capt. Deane and Mr Denny of the Perseverance Lodge, and the Acting W. M. E. Ray and another officer of the Victoria Lodge. At the entry to the cemetery the Brethren divided and stood in a position of respect while the coffin containing the body of the late Right Worshipful Grand Master was carried through their midst. At the grave Rev. Mr Jennings read the part of the Service pertaining to the Church of England, and the D. D. G. M. (Worshipful Brother C. P. Chater) read the Masonic Service connected with the burial of one so eminent in the Craft. All the brethren present carried them with to the grave and threw upon the coffin when it was placed in the ground twigs of acacia and other evergreens as a mark of their hope with regard to the soul of the departed. The whole ceremony was most impressive and solemn, and there are few funerals within the memory of any one living here now which has been made the occasion of more sincere or enthusiastic tributes.

All the Masons; it is almost unnecessary to add, were in Masonic mourning. At the call of the D. D. G. M. all Brethren present saluted the grave of the departed brother with the highest honour. The brethren then returned to

the Masonic Hall, where the Lodge was closed in due form.

There are few events which have of late years so stirred our small community as the death and burial of Mr Linstead have done. Regarded as a mason, as a private gentleman, or as a business man, he was equally the subject of much popularity, as was evidenced by the very large attendance which assembled to-day to pay the last respect in their power to his memory.

THE BAZAAR AT THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

A bazaar on behalf of the orphan pupils of the Italian Convent was held to-day within the premises of the Institution. The garden, or quadrangle to the south of the buildings was prepared for the occasion, being most tastefully decorated with flags and plants, pots, in addition to the natural verdure of the shrubs planted in the parterres and sidewalks. The stalls were arranged around three sides of the square under the balconies and were thus both comfortably shaded from the sun and at the same time situated in as airy a position as possible. The walls around the back of the stalls were covered with flags and drapery, and presented a most lively appearance, and at one corner of the courtyard was a comfortably arranged refreshment table, loaded with cakes, pastry, tea, coffee, ices, and other nicknacks of a temporary description.

The stalls were in charge of over dozen ladies, some of whom had many junior assistants in the disposal of their wares, particularly Mrs Fleming, who had a perfect bevy of youth and beauty continually occupied in flying about in all directions bringing honey to the hive. From the left, on entering the square, the stalls were in charge of the following ladies:—

Mrs A. F. Alvei,	..... 1
Mrs Allahan,	..... 2
Mrs D. Norouha,	..... 2
Mrs Braga,	..... 3
Mrs Mean,	..... 4
Mrs D'A. do Rozario,	..... 5
Mrs M. do Rozario,	..... 5
Mrs J. Loureiro,	..... 6
Mrs Eastlacke,	..... 6
Lady Hennessy,	..... 7
Mrs J. H. Reinoedos,	..... 7
Mrs Anton,	..... 8
Mrs Manger,	..... 8
Mrs Clouth,	..... 8
Mrs Bradlee Smith,	..... 9
Mrs Fleming,	..... 9

Fully the usual amount of variety was displayed in articles of use and ornament for sale: amongst the former were hand-kerchiefs, cushions and pillows in abundance; while lace-work, babies' clothes, mats, and a vast variety of fancy-work in every conceivable form, with toys and flowers for button holes and in bouquets, served to keep the fair dispensers of these fancy and useful articles continually on the qui vive for a victim. H. E. the Governor and Lady Hennessy arrived in good time to open, though not formally, the Bazaar, and stayed till nearly five o'clock. The audience, though fair, was not as large as had been expected, but those who were present made up for many absent ones in their readiness to buy up the enticing morsels so freely brought to their notice, and the physician to the patients at their own homes. There are always a large number of the servants and teachers of foreigners, Christians of the various missions, officials known to the writer personally, persons who bring notes of introduction from their countrymen, and friends of whom no notice is taken whatever in these tables, who come at non-dispensary hours or by the private entrance and are attended to privately. Frequent visits are paid also to the better class of Chinese at their own houses. For this kind of work we might fairly add, including old and new patients, as many as 150 per month or 1,800 per annum to the grand total. This kind of work is yearly increasing, and threatens to become a serious matter, first, as consuming much time in travelling to remote parts of the two cities; and secondly, as giving occasion to others to invite the foreign physician, who might very well come in person to the hospital. Our rule has generally been that among the lower classes, and especially those living at a considerable distance from the hospital, patients if they can be brought in car, in chairs, or otherwise carried, come once at least to the hospital to have the diagnosis of their disease made. The Chinese are much afraid of jotting or indeed movement of any kind, when they are sick, and it is therefore with the greatest reluctance that they can be induced to come. If the physician positively refuses, after hearing a statement of the case, the patients after having been won over by their own native physician, first of all, to the remedies administered, make no long delay in presenting themselves before us, and it is often ridiculous to see what trifling trouble induces them to invite the physician, instead of coming in person. It is positive, though absurd to hear persons pleading this as a reason for not appearing in person. It is very flattering in one sense, as indicating the confidence reposed in the foreign doctor, and the indifference of the people to what their neighbours may say for inviting a foreigner into their homes; but if not hedged about, this outside practice would so extend that no medical man could well afford to it, and certainly the crowds that wait upon him at his own surgery would suffer. Those that come in person, often at considerable trouble and expense, and from great distances, have the first right to be attended to. The hospital itself demands the first and best attention of the surgeon. In other respects this outside practice is well calculated to promote a better understanding between Chinese and foreigners, and where serious cases are treated to a successful issue, brings unbound credit upon the native faculty. Each year sees the growth of our patients among the higher classes, that with foreign advice and medicine, who are timid about coming to a foreign hospital either because it is foreign or because it is gratuitous. Some again are debared from coming from a fear of the knife; a general impression floating in the minds of some that all diseases are cured by the knife. A common remark in Peking regarding the foreign physician is, that he is so busy and has so many patients at his hospital to attend to, that it is with the greatest difficulty that he can be invited. All sorts of expedients are sometimes had recourse to gain their object. The gravity of the disease is magnified or the inability

of the patient to move is exaggerated; the distance is diminished; the carts are said to be quick; the roads are hardly ever said to be good; tablets are offered to be erected; the doctor's fame to be spread abroad; presents are promised; letters and cards from personal friends among the official class are brought; frequent prostrations are made and such like. What is to be found in frequent visits which completely disorganized our whole work. A good plan is to go in person for the first time and send one of the assistants afterwards, now, and again paying a visit to see how the case is progressing. So as not to interfere with other work, these visits have frequently to be made in the evening or at night. For three months, the highest official in Peking, viz. the governor of the city, was attended for four months at his own house, a nightly visit being paid by one of the assistants, and a weekly one, sometimes more frequent, by myself. The first and last visits were however paid by this high official in person to the foreign Doctor.

(Before the Full Court.)

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Chau a Fat, 25, hawkor, was charged with stealing \$1 from the person of Su a Lam, a hawkor, on the 20th instant.

Complainant was at the Tung Hing Theatre last night at about 10.30 o'clock, and while standing in the gallery felt some one touch his purse, and saw the defendant withdraw it from under his jacket and immediately seized hold of him. One dollar in silver was in defendant's hand, and upon examining his purse complainant found it open and one dollar gone. Prisoner managed to throw the dollar away.

Defendant, against whom a previous conviction was proved, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks with hard labour.

THE PEKING HOSPITAL.

(From DR. BUDGEON'S REPORT FOR 1880.)

It will be seen that for 1878, the total number of new-out-patients, that is, patients reckoned only once, is 4743, of which 4067 are males and 686 females.

The total number of old-out-patients has been 7065, of which 6148 were males and 911 females.

The grand total therefore for the year gives 11,802.

The largest number seen was in the month of March, the smallest number in July.

The number of new inpatients, requiring for the most part severe surgical interference, amounted to 34, not a large number. This hospital is not a refuge, Any number of institutions for the blind and the beggars might be filled to overflowing, but the example of the Chinese has been followed.

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The section in the Order in Council

AT CHURCH.

The Parson in the pulpit blandly levels
His ancient matchlock without shot or
flame,
Ho shoots at penmen's pride, as born of
devils,
And at the lights of Science points his
aim!

Does he not know that in our hearts a
laughing,
Sadder than tears, makes light of all he
says?
Has Man not power to look before and
after,
And must he look behind him all his
days?

O brother Man, that patterest ancient say-
ings
On me, my brother Man, who mutely
hears—
Is this the poor result of all thy prayings—
Reap'th thou no better harvest of thy
years?

IV.

We, too, have played; we, too, have thought
and wrangled;
And battled with the doubts that made us wild;
And if, at last, in Time's breast we have
nestled,
Still will thou babble, babble, like a
child?
—Pekin in *Pioneer*.

WHIST.

Is whist played as much as it used to be in India? We hardly think it is, and we imagine that in Mohsin stations especially it is not so easy to get up a good rubber as it used to be. What bears the same relation to other games of cards that cricket does to other games of skill, and as badminton and lawn-tennis have seriously affected the popularity of cricket in this country, so carrom, loo, baccarat, and other games in which money is soon won and lost, are often preferred before the more staid and sober rubber of whist? Not that people may not lose a very comfortable income at whist without much trouble. We are familiar with the famous, if somewhat apocryphal, five thousand gentlemen who having been born to a good fortune, are now penniless in the Colonies owing to their indiscretions in not leading out triumphs when they had five of that sort in their hand. In Calcutta, during the days when Waror Hastings was Governor-General of India, the great officials of Government played whist for sums that appear fabulous to these times! Four gentlemen of two of them with historic names, devoted themselves to whist with an ardour that nothing could quench. Sir Philip Francis, Mr. Barwell, Colonel Leslie, and Judge Lemaistre were the four who often sat through the long nights of an Indian summer absorbed in their rubber. Mr. Barwell was the unlucky player, and his losses are said to have amounted to sixty lakhs of rupees, of which sum Sir Philip Francis won thirty lakhs. So great was the scandal created by these gaming transactions that the directors at the India House in London were seriously angry and annoyed about it, and a shrewd friend of Sir Philip Francis wrote to him from home, and strongly advised him to give up gambling, adding at the end of his letter: "Since you have incurred the censure of the world, for God's sake hold fast to the money you have won to console you under your afflictions." In these times no one in India ever wins a losses £30,000 at whist, but the rubber at night is still a great success, though it must be owned that whilst in India is hardly the greatest game it is in England. Probably the best description we have of the intense ardour with which young men throw themselves into this all-absorbing pursuit is given by Thackeray in one of his charming sketches of club-life. He takes Brown the younger into the card-room of the Polytechnic, and thus addresses him: "I admire, as I see them, my dear Bobby, grave and silent at those little green tables, not moved outwardly by greed or pleasure at losing or winning, but calmly pursuing their games (as that pursuit is called, which is, in fact, the most elaborate science and study) at noon-day entirely absorbed, and philosophically indifferent to the bustle and turmoil of the enormous working world outside. Disraeli may make his best speech, or the Thames may be set on fire, and Colonel Pam and Mr. Trumpton will never leave their table, so engrossed is their occupation at it. The turning up of an act of more interest to them than all the affair of all the world besides—and so they will go to their death summons them, and then let them play." Thus lastly moralised Mr. Thackeray over what he used to see in a London club, and the sketch is not at all exaggerated. But as we have said, India is more of a relaxation than a study, and the very strict etiquette of the game at home is not considered indispensable in India. Let us look in at a mess-room after dinner, and we shall very likely see the card-table duly laid out, and the devoted four about to take their seats. The colonel has for his partner young Jones, a lieutenant, newly joined. Their adversaries are the major and the doctor. The colonel, being a man by no means given to conceal his feelings, allows his face to betray at once what kind of a hand he has got. As he takes up his cards from the table, one by one, and carefully sorts them, he snorts and grunts if they are not good ones, and swears under his breath when any particularly low card turns up. If the whole hand is decidedly bad, he puts it down on the table, without exposing it, and regards his partner with the fixed stare of a man rendered desperate by adverse fortune. The effect of this mode of procedure on poor Jones is fatal. Fascinated as man is by the game of the colonel as though the latter were a rattle-snake, the poor boy loses the slight amount of presence of mind he had at starting, and plays in the wildest fashion, everything going wrong. The colonel plays his hand in hand, and the doctor with a grin of triumph takes it with the ace. "That's not according to the rule, colonel," says the doctor, a Scotchman, who always wins at whist, and who is the C. O.'s pet aversion. The reply of the colonel is barely audible, but an impression prevails that he is d—g the book or the doctor, or both; and amid profound silence the rubber proceeds. The doctor and his partner win rubber after rubber, and in the last game of all Jones, fairly frightened by the colonel's gloomy face and fixed stare, has the misfortune to trump that officer's best card. All is over. The colonel with something that sounds like "good night," but which might be less complimentary, hurries out of the mess. The doctor and his major complacently count up their winnings; and poor Jones, as he goes to bed, wonders whether he had better blow his brains out, or whether the exigencies of the case can be met by his merely riding from the service.—*Boys' Gazette*.

A WOODEN "GOAK."—A carpenter of the old school made out his account thus—
3 Wood boxes 3/3-9/9
2 Wooden do 3/3-6/6
1 Wood do 3/3-3/3
Duis.....3/3

TRAVELLER'S NOTES.

(Hugo New's.)

A travelling correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman* has contributed to that journal what he is pleased to term "A passing poem, poetic and strategie, at Loochoo Han." The title is scarcely a misnomer, if it is conceded that poetry and fiction are synonymous terms, and no one with even a superficial knowledge of the subject will be apt to cavil at the announcement that the writer of this rather extraordinary literature had "a passing peep"—and nothing more—at Loochoo. Indeed it would be quite safe to go further, and hazard a conjecture that the *Englishman's* correspondent "peeped" at the islands through a glassy dusk.

In the beginning of October, 1880, the writer set out from Hongkong on board a trading steamer bound for Yokohama in Japan, so his vision, however dim, although the latter was considerably small in comparison with his former, are recent date. Nothing noteworthy seems to have occurred during the voyage, but the steamer passed a group of islands—the famous Loochoo, at which our traveller took his peep. With a praiseworthy desire to have a clear view of the latter unsuccessful, wish to enlighten the public, he informs his readers that the Chinese call these islands "Loochoo, and that they now form a Han or vice-royalty of the Japanese Empire." A little, very little indeed, could have enabled the writer to have avoided a blunder which must be taken to have a serious effect upon his credibility as an instructor or guide, because accuracy of detail is essential in order to fill this role with credit and satisfaction when, as in the present case, it is boldly adopted.

Any visiting Japan last October has no excuse for being ignorant of the fact that Loochoo was then, and had been for considerable time, incorporated with the Empire under the name of the Okinawa-Ken, and that Han areas much of things of the post here territorial till the time of the old provinces in France. However, as our remarks may be thought hypercritical and the error one, a mere spot on the face of the sun as it were, we will follow our friend further, and see what stores of information he lavishes upon his Anglo-Japanese audience. He then graciously express satisfaction with the pictoresque appearance of the islands, "more especially on a dark night, when a luminous halo is often seen environing more than one of the conical summits of this lone-some archipelago, one smoking mountain in particular being distinguishable for the fiery streaks which appear in its huge flanks, riven by internal volcano shocks." It will be noticed that this description of the islands is extremely lucid, and calculated to picture the reality very accurately indeed. One regret is perhaps allowable, that the traveller had not an opportunity of seeing the islands by day, and a graphic account of a mountain with its huge flanks riven by external, volcanic shocks would certainly afford a new sensation to the learned Tokio society which has taken under its special care earthquake businesses of this Empire.

"But other poetic auctorial" by any means of so poetic a nature, "it would be an industrial undertaking of some magnitude to render the poetry, " are as well calculated to meet a thoughtful Briton, if also given to political speculations, at the view of the reverse of Quintilian's advice, to rend *voluntas sed non mala*. His chief merits are readiness, adaptability and abstraction. He must be, and generally is, ready to write a leading editorial, which shall be compressed, clear and unequivocal, upon the causes of the downfall of the Polish Empire, at 2.30 in the morning, and at the same time listen to the merits of the "boss Amazon Troupe," as they are laid down by its advance agent, who puffa-vile tobacco smoke and smells of large beer. He must stand ready to write in half column short without apparent abruptness, in order to help the night editor in padding an important telegram from the seat of war. In memory, he must be able to carry in his head anything that has been in the paper within a week, so that old news may not be reinserted, and he must remember what has recently been said or written on any given subject within a given time. He must be a consummate actor, able to have a startling piece of news without changing countenance, and able to act as if he knew nothing of the project, while he knows all, in order to get a person to tell what he knows. The art of putting leading questions he must be at least as expert as an ordinary criminal lawyer. In conversation, he must be able to hold his own on the subject which his listener is most conversant with, and this he often does by very rapid "crash" especially for an important interview. He has the cast terms of art at his fingers' ends, and knows chafosure from mirechle, and an oathing from an engraving. So far as his office work is concerned, he must be able to go through a hundred of, say, *Times*, and cut the articles which will be of interest to his paper, and to boil them down or expand them by re-writing. Of perspective in treating of a subject he must have a good idea, especially of the importance of local news, and this knowledge of journalistic perspective is also one of the most valuable of his requirements. He must be familiar with proof reading; know how many words go to a line in type from agate to brevier; how many sticks make a column, so that he literally writes to order by the inch. He must be able to summarize the news, and to write head-lines, which is one of the hardest knocks to do satisfactorily, simple as it may seem. Outside of the office he must be able to write in the baggage car of a fast train, or on his hat, or anywhere that pen or paper can be held and used and the writing cannot be intelligent and distinctive in description, so far as possible. All these things our average American journalist must be able to do, and to do them with the greatest care and accuracy among authors. Her beautifully written manuscript, free from error or erasure, and with every letter distinctly finished, was only the most surprising, to learn such facts as that George Eliot was the most popular and accurate among authors.

A SPECIAL interest attaches to the article on George Eliot in the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, it being there that she made her first appearance as a novelist. This paper, written evidently by the member of the firm, who has taken the place of the late Mr. John Blackwood as Editor of the magazine, will not prove disappointing in any sense. It is at once delicately critical and anecdotically biographical. We have here told of how, anonymously, through Mr. G. H. Lewes, George Eliot's first work, "Scenes from a Clergy Life," was placed before her publisher, and how that connection, thus begun, increased, to the interest and accuracy among authors. Her biography, written manuscript, free from error or erasure, and with every letter distinctly finished, was only the most surprising, to learn such facts as that George Eliot was the most popular and accurate among authors.

After continuing at considerable length in a somewhat similar style to that we have quoted, our "thoughtful Briton" asks promptly, if vaguely—"How then can anyone be so silly as to imagine that Russia only presents a peaceful aspect on sea and land in those parts of the world in question?" This comendum we confess our inability to answer, but luckily the "thoughtful Briton" furnishes what is apparently intended for a reply: this is too choice a specimen of the result of "a passing peep" to be passed over hastily, and we therefore give it in full:

"Now, the geographical position of this little Lee Choo or Liu Kiu Archipelago renders it a most splendid strategic point from which to equipose Russia's present undue weight in the North Pacific. Let us suppose these islands once in the possession of Great Britain and duly fortified—why, it is safe to assert that in such a case all the war vessels which Russia could assemble in the Sea of Japan dare not come out upon the movements of Russia in the North Pacific, but Lee Choo would admirably suit that purpose. Hence, as Japan has the most vital interest in wishing to see Russia held in check in its near neighbourhood, it is not at all unreasonable to expect that the Mikado's Government would fail with the most hearty satisfaction the advent of the British Union Jack in the Lee Choo Archipelago; or, or at all events, in one of its most suitable isles, where a strongly fortified British naval harbour could be established. Indeed, there is every reason to suppose that Earl Granville, has only to broach the subject to the Mikado's Foreign Secretary of State in order to secure this most desirable end." Can absurdity attempt my higher flights? Imagine, if it be possible, Mr. Kennedy calling upon Mr.

A PARSON lady died the other day at the age of 84. She left 115 children and grandchildren, and some of these were grand-children of her grandchildren.

As illustrating the injury done by printers to the works of old writers in modern times, we quote from the *Boston Literary World*, points out that wherever in the reprint of the "Globe" Shakespeare's word *vail* (French *vêlage*) and its participial *vailing* occur, the printer has uniformly turned them into *veil*, *veiling*, assuming, no doubt, in his own mind, that the former spelling was a mere archaism for *vail*, to hide. So, too, Dr. Murray, the editor of the English Philosophical Society's Dictionary, has shown that in the first chapter of Genesis alone no fewer than 133 spellings have been changed since the issue of the Authorised Version in 1811. This is spelling reform, with a vengeance.

A WOODEN "GOAK."—A carpenter of the old school made out his account thus—
3 Wood boxes 3/3-9/9
2 Wooden do 3/3-6/6
1 Wood do 3/3-3/3
Duis.....3/3

Inouye some fine spring morning, and politely requesting the cessation of Loochoo! The "thoughtful Briton" says there would be no difficulty in accomplishing what he thinks so desirable an object, and would like some more authoritative opinion than the mere *quæcunq;* of the author of "A passing poem, poetic and strategie, at Loochoo Han." For we regret to say he appears to be in a most pitiable condition of crass ignorance on everything connected with the subject.

THE AMERICAN JOURNALIST.

(The American.)

Our average American journalist of to-day may be taken to be from twenty-five to thirty years of age, and perhaps he is rather thin and round shouldered. He is well and quietly dressed. He is apt to have a clean shaven face, except a Mopishophilic mustache, and his face has a noticeable pallor peculiar to those who work at night. He is most noticeable for his eyes, which are apt to have a peculiar dilatation, which also comes from being more used to the light of a lamp than to the sun. In a crowd the experienced and observing newspaper man can pick out his fellow in nine cases out of ten by these peculiarities, and easily by the roving eye, which has been taught to take in everything at a glance, while apparently had closed and seeing nothing, as its owner walks through the streets with unusually rapid gait; but for personal habits he is obliged to be corrected at once. No man of irregular habits can stand the strain of writing and thinking clearly from late at night until early in the morning, and our average American journalist of to-day does not drink as he used to, although, like many other brain-workers, he is often subject to a periodical spree of a day or two. He does, however, generally smoke like a furnace, and the more furiously as the night goes on.

So far as his journalistic education goes, the broader it is the better. It is apt, however, to be like a very broad river—shallow, running rapidly with a great volume and a sand bar there, but all smooth to one end, and then a more rapid flow to another; or, to be like a narrow stream, with a few rapids, and then a long stretch of calm water. Considering the danger of the river, the frequent falls, the probability of a sudden flood, and the uncertainty of even a few minutes duration are a fertile source of disaster, either by collision or by running on rocks. In working on the details, one system is the dot-dash or short-long, with an eclipse of a quarter of a minute or so before the recurrence of another pair; the double-dash or long-long, is another system, with a similar eclipse of measurable brevity between the pairs; the dot-dot-dot-dot or short-long-short-long is another, marked by its own characteristics. All these and other routines are recommended for adoption in different light-houses, each establishing and maintaining its own identity.—*Chambers' Journal*.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* or *China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The China Review, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Fauna, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manuscripts and Curiosities, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., from China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East," generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best prize on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China-Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighboring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Cadellite Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed by late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the ethnological problems and arguments involved in connection with that important work. Some traditions from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-stateman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-Po, by Mr. E. C. Horvat, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever started under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstinate in tone—cannot be limited to the Chinese, but on the one hand demands Chinese belief and interest while the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping and Commercial News and Advertisements.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the section.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agent.	Destination.	Remarks.		
Steamers									
Bolger	5 c Davison	Brit. str.	1716	April 18	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Yahama & Sab F'cisco	2nd prox.		
Bellerophon	5 b Freeman	Brit. str.	1398	April 25	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day		
Bute	5 c Iremoya	Span. str.	860	Mar. 21	Tuttle & Co.	A'B'deen Dock			
Chas. Townsend Hook	2 c Bradley	Brit. str.	902	April 26	Hing Kee & Co.	Bangkok			
China	2 b Cole	Brit. str.	1046	April 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Bombay, &c.	2nd prox.		
Fame	6 b Stoyani	Brit. str.	117	.....	B. K. & W'pos Dock Co.	Kamtsui, &c.		
Foilen	2 b Abbott	Brit. str.	509	April 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Swatow	2nd prox.		
Flintshire	2 b Morgan	Brit. str.	1236	April 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama			
Glenarney	5 b Jacob	Brit. str.	1839	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Ilohow & Haiphong	at daylight		
Glenragles	8 c Wild	Amer. str.	281	April 27	Jong	Manila			
Hainan	3 b Ridder	Dutch str.	1037	April 23	Geo. Stevens & Co.	Manila	To-day		
Jorge Juan	5 b Garro	Span. str.	493	April 28	Comedies & Co.	Swatow and Amoy	To-morrow		
Lorne	2 b McKechnie	Brit. str.	1034	April 30	Bun Hin Chan	Coast Ports	To-day		
Namoa	5 b Westoby	Brit. str.	862	April 27	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Salon	2nd prox.		
Naples	2 c White	Brit. str.	1475	April 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
Norden	4 c Rasmussen	Dan. str.	778	April 22	Arnold, Marshall & Co.				
Oxfordshire	3 c Jones	Brit. str.	908	April 30	Russell & Co.				
Pernambuco	2 b Gyde	Brit. str.	643	April 27	Arnold, Marshall & Co.				
Plug-on	5 b McCashin	Amer. str.	571	April 27	Russell & Co.				
Rajatianauhas	3 b Hopkins	Brit. str.	932	April 23	Venet Fong				
Sea Gull	7 b Haydon	Amer. str.	49	Nov. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Newchwang	2nd prox.		
Tunis	3 c Irvine	Brit. str.	886	April 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
Vorwarts	2 b Alexander	Brit. str.	876	April 24	Meyer & Co.	Trieste, &c.	2nd prox.		
Welle	2 c Massmann	Brit. str.	1785	April 25	Melchers & Co.	Amoy	To-day		
Yottung	2 b Goggins	Brit. str.	392	April 24	Meyer & Co.	Swatow			
Sailing Vessels									
Charon Wattana	2 b Ulrich	Siam. str.	565	April 14	Chinese	Takao			
Citadel	4 c Stewart	Brit. Sun.s.s.	245	April 21	Lee Hoo Lee	London			
Corsa	4 c Irvin	Brit. bqr.	581	Mar. 30	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London			
Cuba	3 c Tabell	Brit. bqr.	320	April 19	Edward Schellhas & Co.	Couron			
Dagmar	3 c Poulsen	Dan. str.	222	April 27	Chinese	New York			
H. A. Litchfield	8 c Lampher	Amer. bqr.	638	April 31	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	New York			
Hecht	2 b Platz	Ger. str.	365	April 14	J. Johnson & Co.	San Francisco			
Hermann	4 c Estermann	Ger. bqr.	923	Mar. 21	Vogel & Co.	Portland			
Hopspur	4 c Jack	Brit. str.	622	April 16	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)			
Hydro Brown	7 c Lawer	Amer. str.	682	April 22	Vogel & Co.				
Maria	4 k Tomaszewsky	Ger. str.	430	April 11	Arnold, Karberg & Co.				
Minnie Carville	4 k Clark	Brit. str.	384	April 14	Edward Schellhas & Co.				
N. Boynton	3 c Nason	Amer. str.	1065	April 8	Vogel & Co.				
P. J. Carleton	4 c Ambusburg	Amer. str.	983	April 26	Captain				
Ribston	2 b Tucker	Brit. str.	807	April 23	Captain				
Sparta	3 c Vincent	Amer. str.	81	Feb. 6	Siemssen & Co.				
Taunton	2 b Harvey	Brit. str.	687	April 28	Torario & Co.				
William H. Rose	3 c Baker	Amer. str.	1027	Mar. 24	Torario & Co.				
WHAMPOA									
Esperance	Norman	Feb. bqr.	272	April 26	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin			
Giefruin	Hogg	Brit. str.	1955	April 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Fiontai			
Victory	Whiting	Brit. str.	256	April 28	Edward Schellhas & Co.				
CANTON									
Ash	Luoock	Brit. str.	919	April 30	Wieler & Co.	Shanghai			
Chickiang	Mr. Petersen	Ger. str.	799	April 27	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai			
Illesparia			1186	April 28	Siemssen & Co.				
Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.									
Curacao	6 c British	corvette	2383	14	230	Mar. 23	W. H. Cumming		
Flying Fish	6 h British	sloop	960	4	240	April 28	R. F. Hoskyn		
Freyja	7 c German	corvette	2000	8	2400	April 30	Paul Kopfer		
Itlis	K. D. German	gunboat	450	4	422	April 26	Com. Klaus		
Kestrel	7 h British	gun vessel	462	4	100	Mar. 24	W. M. Lang		
Lapwing	K. D. British	gun vessel	774	3	180	April 26	W. G. Scott		
Ling Feng	6 h Chinese	revenue cruiser	364	2	80	Sept. 22	J. Farrow		
Mapple	6 k British	gun vessel	874	3	180	Mar. 4	R. H. Naples		
Midge	6 b British	gunboat	465	4	120	April 27	La-Corn. M. L. Bridger		
Sheldrake	7 h British	gunboat	455	4	60	April 27	La-Corn. M. L. Bridger		
Victor Emmanuel	6 c British	turret-ship	3067	20	360	June 2	Commodore Smith		
Wivern	7 c British	British	4	360					
HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.									
Name.	Tons.	Captain	Owners.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Curacao	6 c British	Butterfield and Swire		corvette	2383	14	230	Mar. 23	W. H. Cumming
Flying Fish	6 h British	Patroclos		corvette	960	4	240	April 28	